

ROUGEMONT QUADRANT CONTENTS

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DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

BAHAMA VILLAGE
LATE 19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURY
RURAL COMMUNITY
(SL DISTRICT)

Jct., SR 1616 and SR 1615

The antebellum community of Round Hill was briefly called Hunkadora before it dissipated and settlement focused about a mile to the north near a railroad station established in 1890 on the Durham and Lynchburg Railroad (later the Durham and Northern Railroad, and eventually the Norfolk and Western Railroad). Around the station, a new community known as Bahama (Ba-Hay-Ma) grew up at the juncture of the Raleigh-to-Roxboro and the Hillsborough-to-Oxford Roads, its name reportedly taken from the surnames of three prominent area families, Ball, Harris, and Mangum. By the beginning of the 20th century, Bahama had become a modest-sized village, and could boast a post office, the A. W. Tilley and Turner and Hill stores, a graded public school with three teachers, and the Tilley Brothers' Roller Mill. Following World War I, the Umstead Bothers' Bahama Milling Company succeeded the Tilley Brothers, continuing operations into the mid-20th century under the ownership of Bradley Mangum. Though both the railroad station and mill have long been closed, Bahama has retained its rural village character with several turn-of-the-20th century commercial buildings, and a variety of broad-porched late 19th and early 20th century dwellings. The village gained national renown when *Life Magazine*, *National Geographic*, *Our State*, *Down Home in North Carolina*, and Charles Kuralt's *On the Road* profiled festive country dances at the Parrish Store in the early 1990s.

MARCUS BALL, SR., HOUSE MID-19TH, EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1617, Bahama vicinity



An elongated front facade and an uneven roof line indicate that the Marcus Ball, Sr. House was constructed in several phases, likely beginning around 1850 when he either inherited land from his parents, James and Amelia Ball, or purchased it with his share of their estate. First built was a small hall-parlor house made of log (left side of front facade) having typical antebellum features such as wide hand-planed sheathing and a large fieldstone and brick end chimney. Around the turn of the 20th century, a frame wing (right side) with a sturdy brick end chimney partially laid in a six-over-one common bond was added to complete the expansive one and one half-story, side-gabled dwelling. In the early 20th century, a shed-roofed front porch, perhaps a replacement, was extended the full width of the front facade and a long frame ell from the rear of the log dwelling. Fenestration around the house is irregular; the front facade is divided into five bays on the first floor with a single-leaf entry door serving the log dwelling, a double-leaf entry door leading into a center hall, and four-over-four windows elsewhere. Above, four-pane lights in three bays are markedly or slightly offset from openings below.

A number of early architectural components have been removed from the Marcus Ball, Sr., House but there are post and lintel mantels in the main block, bracketed mantels and narrow sheathing in the ell, and a batten door between the log dwelling and the ell. A large frame barn covered with metal siding, a smaller frame barn and a tractor shed are north of the house.

BLALOCK-BOWLING HOUSE

CA. 1851, 1900, 1960s

SR 1474, Rougemont vicinity



Family members relate that a two-story log dwelling constructed by Dewitt Blalock in 1851 was considerably enlarged when his son, Bank, added a contiguous frame wing at the turn of the 20th century. The dwelling is an unusual Triple-A I-house, elongated and asymmetrical: there are seven irregular bays on the first floor and three on the second; the roof gable, decorated with a diamond-shaped vent and butt-edged shingles, is offset from center; and a large fieldstone and brick end chimney serves the log block but a narrow stove chimney, the wing. A full-facade shed porch with replacement chamfered posts breaks the mass of the front elevation



while a small shed and contemporary ell have been added to the rear. Artificial siding has been applied to the exterior and inside, modern finishes to walls, ceilings, and floors. A Victorian mantel in the log block is a replacement installed in 1967. A full compliment of outbuildings includes a two-story frame pack house, two frame smokehouses, and several frame storage sheds near the house, and several log tobacco barns across a public road.

BLALOCK-GARRETT HOUSE

EARLY 19TH CENTURY AND 1911 (SL)

SR 1600, Rougemont vicinity



An early 19th century one-room log house with a one-story frame wing received an up-to-date addition after George Garrett purchased it from William Blalock in the late 19th century. In 1911, Garrett joined an elaborate one- and one-half story Triple-A frame dwelling to the log house, making its west elevation a fancy new entry facade enhanced with a paneled, glazed, double-leaf door and a hip roof porch, and festooned with a variety of decorative trim. Lacy sawn work lines the eaves of the entire facade and the porch; pierced and scalloped brackets decorate the porch posts; and rows of saw tooth shingles emphasize the center gable. But Garrett reserved decoration for the front facade only; the other facades and the early dwelling are plain.

On the interior, original features reflect the time of construction of each section of the house. The log house has hand-planed wide-board paneling, a large fireplace with a simple post and lintel mantel, batten doors, and a narrow boxed stair that serves the attic. A wide stair hall separates the log house from the early 20th century addition, which is plastered above narrow board wainscot, and has fireplaces ornamented with sawn work decoration.

Other 19th century outbuildings on the property include a two-story frame barn and corncrib. A pack house, a garage, a second corncrib, a smokehouse, and several tobacco barns were constructed in the mid-20th century.

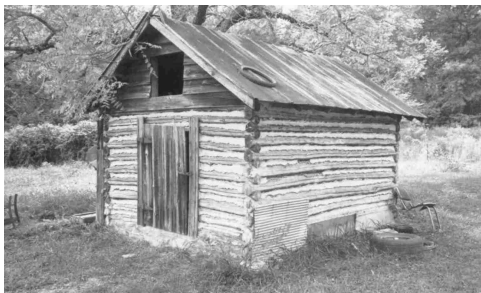
BOBBITT-AIKEN FARM

EARLY 19TH CENTURY AND 1940 (SL)

off SR 1475, Rougemont vicinity



Other records are vague, but the 1910 Miller Map of Durham County shows Jas. Bobbitt residing in the large two-story farmhouse built in several stages at the center of the Bobbitt-Aiken Farm. The westernmost section of the dwelling, likely constructed in the early 19th century, is a log house with a hall parlor plan, a large fieldstone and brick chimney, and six-over-six windows (added later). Interior details such as wide hand-planed sheathing in the hall, a boxed stair with an unusual latticed railing on the second floor, batten doors, and a mantel with a paneled frieze (now missing but shown in a 1988 photograph) support the early construction date. Bracketed mantels and an interior chimney with a corbelled cap suggest the house had acquired its rear ell by 1932 when Henry Aiken, a recent owner, believes that his father purchased it from a member of the Bobbitt family. Over the next ten years, the Aikens expanded the dwelling, adding a frame wing that doubled the size of the main block. The



dwelling is uniformly covered with weatherboard siding but differences in window sizes, a stove chimney, a conspicuous break in the cornice line, and narrow beaded sheathing on the interior of the addition clearly distinguish newer from older construction. Notable dependencies around the dwelling include a log smokehouse, a log barn, a frame tobacco barn, a large two-story frame pack house, and a frame gable-roofed well enclosure.

BOBBITT-AIKEN-CARVER HOUSE

CA. 1850

Jct. SR 1127 and NC 57, Rougemont vicinity



The Durham County maps of 1887 and 1910 variously identify G. Bobbitt and W. H. Aiken as the owners of this stylish hip-roofed I-house with a hall-parlor plan and Greek Revival detailing. Thought to have been built around 1850, the house has a pair of double-vertical-panel entry doors, one serving each room, that are placed side by side beneath a narrow gable-roofed and pedimented entry porch built to approximate a small temple front. Features such as wide corner boards, mitered window and door surrounds, and weatherboard siding are apparently original, though in the late 19th century a turned balustrade was added to the porch, and during the mid-20th century, the porch roof was reinforced with plywood. Both end chimneys have been rebuilt, one of brick laid in running bond and the other of concrete block. On the interior, modern wall and floor coverings obscure original finishes but post and lintel mantels remain in the hall and parlor, and wide hand-planed paneling is found along the stair and in second-floor bedrooms.



A frame, one-story, rear ell, added in stages during the early 20th century at about the time H. L. Carver purchased the property, was enlarged and remodeled around 1960. Three generations of the Carver family owned the house before it was sold to Billy Watson. An early 20th century barn and an equipment shed south of the house remain from a once-larger group of outbuildings.

BOWEN FARM

1935

SR 1601, Rougemont vicinity



Set back from later-constructed buildings on the Bowen farm and an important survivor of its type, a one-room, gable-roofed, log dwelling with a frame rear ell and a collapsed front porch is said to have been built by James Bowen around 1830-40. Typical of an early dwelling, it is covered by weatherboard siding and wide-board sheathing, and heated by a single fireplace with a large fieldstone and brick end chimney. One six-over-six window opposite the chimney illuminates the main room, and a small opening adjacent to the chimneystack, an attic. Members of the Bowen and Flintom families are buried in an antebellum cemetery on the farm.

During the early 20th century, the Bowen farm was part of a large hunting preserve owned by the Toms family. In the mid 1920s when Clinton Toms was president of the Liggett and Myers Tobacco Company, visitors journeyed from Durham to Rougemont by train before proceeding to the farm. Southeast of the log dwelling, a small frame bungalow with an engaged porch and a crude log ell was constructed in the 1930s. This structure, undoubtedly a tenant house, is partitioned into two living spaces. Four bays across the front facade include two entry doors in the center and a window at either end. A large frame barn, a log tobacco barn, a two-story frame pack house, and a frame corncrib with open sheds for equipment storage on both sides are also on the farm.

BOWLING MILL

CA. 1850 (DEMOLISHED)

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



At the August Term of Orange County Court in 1850, Geo. W. Jones, Wm. H. Jones, and W. Bowling of the Red Mountain Community petitioned the justices for permission to build a gristmill on the Flat River.¹ Permission was granted for it was felt that the mill would be “of immense value in the neighborhood” and an acre of land belonging to Benjamin Hester on the riverbank opposite the intended mill site was condemned for the project. Jones sold the mill in 1870 to his Bowling in-laws.² The Bowling family operated the mill well into the early 20th century, and it is identified on the 1887, 1910, and 1920 maps of Durham County as Bowling’s Mill. Abandoned in the mid-20th century, it was the last original mill structure standing in Durham County before it fell to high winds and water during Hurricane Fran in 1996.

Built over a stone and concrete foundation, the Bowling Mill was a two-and-one-half story, rectangular, frame structure covered with weatherboard siding and capped by a sheet metal roof, and typical of many that once dotted the banks of northern Durham County’s three rivers. Portions of the foundation remain to mark its former location on the south side of the bridge

¹ Historic and Architectural Resources of the Tar Neuse Basin, report on file at the State of North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Survey and Planning Branch, Raleigh, NC.

² Anderson, p. 92.

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

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crossing the Flat River on SR 1471 east of Rougemont. A stone and concrete dam upstream from the bridge has mostly collapsed although dam abutments are present on either side of the river. On the south side of the river, the headrace, marked by a low stone wall, extends from the remnants of the dam to the mill's foundation and contains large metal piping. West of the mill's foundation, the tailrace parallels the bank for a short distance before it empties into the Flat River.



BOWLING-CHAMBERS HOUSE

EARLY 20TH CENTURY

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



One of a very few T-shaped dwellings in Durham County, the two-story Bowling-Chambers House is a frame, weatherboarded structure built on fieldstone piers and capped with a gable roof. A one-story shed porch on the facing the road shelters a double-leaf entry door with glazed panels, and pedimented window surrounds, batten shutters, gable returns, and rectangular vents add decorative touches around the dwelling. A one-story ell and an L-shaped porch have been added at the rear. Typical of relatively opulent early 20th century dwellings, interior walls and ceilings are covered with narrow beaded sheathing, newels and balusters are turned, doors have five raised panels and molded surrounds, and mantels have bracketed shelves.

According to family members, Bernard "Bunny" Bowling, son of Captain W. W. Bowling and a large Rougemont area land owner, purchased the dwelling in 1917 from the Flintom family and sold it to Mrs. Louise Chambers during the 1940s.

BOWLING-GLENN HOUSE**CA. 1850 (SL)**

SR 1603, Rougemont vicinity



Captain William Bowling is said to have built this frame side-gable I-house ca. 1850 at about the time he and members of the Jones family established a mill nearby on the Flat River. In addition to his livelihood as a miller and farmer, Bowling was instrumental in founding the Red Mountain Baptist Church. The congregation met in his woodshop until a sanctuary was constructed (it was replaced in 1923) on land that he donated. Lucius Glenn, an African American farmer, purchased Bowling's house and farm in 1928.

Standing over a fieldstone foundation, covered with weatherboard siding, capped by a metal roof, and flanked by fieldstone and brick end chimneys, Bowling's farmhouse is typical of the sturdy dwellings built by prosperous Durham County-area farmers during the mid 19th century. Lingering Federal influences are seen in nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and eaves that are flush with the wall on gable ends, but the form of the dwelling is longer and lower in the Greek Revival manner. Double-vertical-panel entry doors, sidelights, and door and window surrounds with plain corner blocks also reflect the later style. The nearly full facade front porch is a replacement; flush siding to the proper right of the entry indicates that the original porch was much smaller. An ell joined to the rear of the house was added in the late 19th century and expanded in the mid-20th century.

The dwelling has a center-hall plan and the interior is finished with hand-planed wide board floors and sheathing. Simple Greek Revival trim includes squared newels and balusters and

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ROUEMONT QUADRANT

post and lintel mantels ornamented with long center panels. Doors are the main statement of fashion; most have double vertical panels and molded surrounds that are mitered or studded with plain corner blocks.

Outbuildings around the house include a 19th century kitchen with heavy timber framing, several early 20th century log tobacco barns, several frame sheds, and barns and a small frame tenant house built during the mid- 20th century.

DR. ISAAC CANNADY HOUSE

CA. 1850

SR 1416, South Lowell vicinity



Dr. Isaac Cannady who established his medical practice in the South Lowell area before the Civil War, constructed a one-story Greek Revival cottage along the banks of the Little River. The symmetrical dwelling is two rooms deep with a wide center passage, with a double-leaf entry door unusual for small horizontal panels set below the double vertical panels. A transom and sidelights (now covered), six-over-six windows, and small plain corner blocks that remain on a few interior window surrounds are other modest Greek Revival features. A full-facade shed-roof front porch ceiled with narrow, beaded, tongue-and-groove boards was repaired or replaced in the late 19th century, and the turned porch posts of the same vintage were brought from Greensboro. The entire structure is covered with vertical board-and-batten siding thought to have been added during the late 19th century when a breezeway connecting a kitchen house to the dwelling was enclosed. The dwelling has back-to-back interior fireplaces on either side of the house that retain original post and lintel mantels except that a Colonial Revival-style mantel has been installed in the northeast parlor. Dr. Cannady was no doubt comfortably well off for each room of his dwelling contains a closet.

The 1870 census recorded the Cannadys and four children as living in the dwelling. Also listed in their household was Wade Cannady, a former slave who had remained with the family as a farm laborer. According to family sources, he occupied the one-room log house with a fieldstone end chimney located east of and across South Lowell Road from the Cannadys' home.

WILL CHAMBERS HOUSE

1860 (SL)

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



At least four generations of the Chambers family have occupied the sturdy gable-roofed I-house constructed by Will Chambers in the 1860s. Two log blocks built over a fieldstone foundation were weatherboarded, joined with a frame passage, and flanked with end chimneys that have stuccoed or partially stuccoed fieldstone bases and brick stacks. Like other prosperous antebellum Durham County farmers, Chambers gave his dwelling simple Greek Revival stylistic touches. He chose six-over-six windows set in plain surrounds and a single-leaf entrance door with double vertical panels and flanking sidelights. In the late 19th or early 20th century a shallow center gable with a decorative diamond-shaped vent was added, and more recently, a full-facade shed-roofed front porch was installed.

The interior has a center-hall plan and is finished with wide hand-planed wide boards that are both painted and unpainted. Greek Revival features include double-vertical-panel doors set in molded surrounds, post and lintel mantels, plain newels, and stick banisters.

A one-story frame ell with a prominent center gable was joined to the rear of the house in the early 20th century. Made to resemble the popular one-story Triple-A farmhouse of that period, it has a full-facade porch with turned posts. A back porch on the ell has been partially enclosed.

A full complement of outbuildings north, east, and west of the house includes a barn, an antebellum log kitchen that has been moved and made into a pack house, several early 20th century tobacco barns, a frame smokehouse, and a frame storage shed.

CHARLES CRABTREE HOUSE

1918, 1950

SR 1464, South Lowell vicinity



When Charles Crabtree demolished the home of his father-in-law, William Roberts, in 1918, he replaced it with a large frame I-house that commands the lovely site on a hill studded with mature hardwoods and overlooks a bend in the South Lowell Road. Although most dwellings in the nearby communities of Bahama and Rougemont now had Colonial Revival and Craftsman details, Crabtree's home has late Victorian styling; rear chimneys have corbelled caps, and a wide wrap-around porch, turned posts and sawn work brackets. Notwithstanding its hip roof, the house also has the popular ornamental roof gable in the center of the front facade. A one-story rear ell, contemporary with the main block, has a hip roof and a full facade entry porch with sawn work ornament.

The interior originally followed a center-hall plan but was reconfigured in the 1950s to create a large den and bathroom on the first floor, reorient the stairs, and enclose a portion of the second floor landing as a closet. More renovations in the 1980s screened a portion of the porch and added a large kitchen area at the rear of the ell.



West of the house, a log kitchen and storage shed remain from the mid-19th century Roberts farmstead. North of the house, early and mid-20th century outbuildings include a large frame barn, a corncrib, a smokehouse, and another storage shed. Nearby, surrounded by a white quartz wall, the Roberts family cemetery contains a few 19th and 20th century markers.

CRABTREE FAMILY HOME

1912, 1920s, 1940

SR 1464, Rougemont vicinity



Hewn log construction persisted intermittently after the turn of the 20th century in northern Durham County as a few farmers elected the time-honored method of building for personal or practical reasons. Charles E. Crabtree erected a two-story log dwelling with a fieldstone and brick chimney in 1912 on land given himself and his bride by her father, William Roberts. In the early 1920s, as economics allowed, Crabtree added a contiguous frame wing and weatherboard sheathing that completed a long side-gabled main block. On the front facade, fenestration is divided into five irregular bays below and two above. In 1938, a full-width hip-roofed shed was installed at the rear of the house and the sole outbuilding on the farm, a storehouse with an attached woodshed, constructed. A full-width shed-roofed porch on the front facade completed the dwelling in the 1940s. The interior displays wide-board sheathing and handmade mantels with simple flat-paneled friezes.

A.G. COX HOUSE

LATE 19TH CENTURY

SR1628, Orange Factory vicinity



A.G. Cox, a superintendent of the mill at Orange Factory, also served as secretary-treasurer of the Little River Manufacturing Company, at one time the owner of the village. Cox's own residence was built in the late 19th century on land, which he acquired, from Samuel A. Ashe, adjacent to the mill village. His house was the first one in the area to be equipped with a telephone, according to owner Eunice Burroughs. John Elmo Burroughs, the father of Eunice's husband, Zebulon Vance Burroughs, bought the property from the Cox family.

Apparently, the house originally consisted of a one story, tri-gable front block having a contemporaneous rear ell to which a similar ell was added to create a large rectangular floor plan. Two additional changes considerably enlarged and altered the Cox house. The first, appending another tri-gable wing to the side of one ell, added space while remaining stylistically consistent. Its side porch, with sawnwork decoration and brackets between the turned posts, suggests the former appearance of the greatly altered front porch. The second change, an enlargement of the front porch and the replacement of its posts by neoclassical piers, imparts a considerably different character to the residence. The central gable element of the three-bay front, however, remains unaltered. The double-leaf entrance door incorporates raised panels and applied moldings with its half-glazing. Beneath the transom the double-leaf screen door exhibits spindle and sawnwork decoration. Other such ornamentation is found as gable trim elsewhere on the house. Double-hung window sash include both two-over-two and four-over-four examples.

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While the center-hall house has only one story, the ceilings of its principal rooms are remarkably high. The interiors of the main block are further distinguished by wainscoting throughout. Five and six panel doors are set in molded frames.

The frame kitchen remains on the property just behind the dwelling. Its exterior end chimney features a fieldstone shaft and brick stack, in contrast to the brick interior chimneys of the main house. Other frame outbuildings include sheds, a small barn and a smokehouse. Sited on a promontory overlooking Orange Factory Road, the A.G. Cox house commands a sweeping view of the surrounding countryside.



HILL FOREST LOG BUILDINGS

1931-33 (SL)

SR 1628, Rougemont vicinity



During the Great Depression of the 1930s, Federal public works programs put unemployed citizens to work through the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) developing parks and recreation areas, building roads and erosion control projects and constructing public buildings across the nation. A northern Durham County forest preserve donated by George Watts Hill to North Carolina State University in 1929, is the site of the CCC-constructed Hill Forest Log Buildings, a complex of two, one-story, gable-front residential units and a large meeting hall that takes the form of an I-house with a pair of two-story rear ells joined by a narrow connecting block. Patterned after Adirondack resorts and characteristic of CCC camps throughout the United States, all are built of thin, round, saddle-notched logs with projecting ends that ascend in length from bottom to top and are chinked with light-colored cement. Diagonally placed logs form gable ends and massive tree trunks support wide porches. Interiors have exposed log walls, finely crafted fieldstone fireplaces, and the meeting hall, an imaginative staircase with free-form branch railings.

Sited on a hillside overlooking a pond and surrounded by other facilities that include a 1930s frame cottage, a frame barn and garage of the same approximate period, two relocated barracks of World War II vintage, and a number of rustic mid-20th century residence cottages, the log buildings now form the core of the NCSU George K. Slocum Forestry Camp where instruction is offered in forestry and wildlife management.

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KNAP OF REEDS MASONIC LODGE

1905

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



This combination lodge hall and general retail store building was constructed in 1905 for the express purpose of relocating Masonic Lodge #158 from its original site in Knap of Reeds, a small settlement near present-day Butner. The lodge had been started there in the late 1860s and grew to have immense significance in the social and political life of the male members of the agrarian community surrounding Bahama. The Masonic Order continues to meet semimonthly at a new lodge hall on Bahama Road. Though the decoration of this two-story frame structure is spare, together with the A.W. Tilley Store directly across the road, it forms the commercial axis of the village.

Plain weatherboarding covers the entire exterior except for the porch area and the lodge entrance, which consists of a single-leaf door set in the northeast (rear) corner of the building. The ground level storefront in the gable front building presents an inviting appearance to the onlooker. The recessed center entrance features double-leaf doors, which combine half-glazing above their molded horizontal panels. The doorway, also fitted with double-leaf screen doors, incorporates a three-pane transom. The balance of the storefront consists of rectangular sheets of glass set in wooden frames. The amount of light which entered this south facing storefront, along with that, admitted by just two side windows, was sufficient for the operation of the store because the entire beaded ceiling board interior was painted light-reflecting white.

The lodge hall and its staircase entrance at the rear of the building, by contrast, exhibit handsome wainscoting throughout, as well as varnished six-panel doors having molded

surrounds. These interior finishes which would be overbearingly dark in the Bahama residences of the period, were not only appropriate to the formal nature of the hall, but also practical because of the large amount of sunlight allowed into the second story meeting hall by nine symmetrically placed four-over-four double-hung windows. Varnished window surrounds match the other upstairs trim, while outside the windows are trimmed with plain boards. The gable is ornamented only by a quatrefoil louvered vent. A small storage shed is appended to the north wall.

After construction of the new meeting place in the 1960s, the primary function of this structure ceased. When the ground floor was no longer operated as a store, the entire building was converted to storage use.

DR. LYON HOUSE

CA. 1912

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



Dr. Lyon came to Bahama from Granville County around the turn of the century. His first Bahama residence is no longer standing; the house, which bears his name, was built between 1912 and 1915 by contractor Cam Thompson who also built the Edgar Tilley house and Luther Hill House #2. Dr. Lyon worked so hard during the influenza epidemic of 1918 that his health was ruined, and he died in the 1920s. His widow, Mamie Lyon, afterward married Dave Roberts.

The house combines the massing and the proportions of the American Foursquare style, with elements often found in Bahama houses. The single-leaf entrance door, for example, exhibits a half-glazed, horizontal panel design, accompanied by a single sidelight. The wrap-around porch has a low-hipped roof covered with the same diamond pattern roofing shingles found on the balance of the house. In addition to the two-story double-pile main block, a small ell provides extra space on the ground floor. Windows consist of four-over-one double hung sash, the upper one of which is made up of narrow vertical panes.

Remodeling has obscured some interior finishes, but mantels and trim remain. The door surrounds have a post and lintel design, with applied molding on the lintel, a feature shared with a number of early 20th century Bahama houses. Mantels feature the same simple, robust characteristics. The stair rail exhibits square posts and spindles.

The Dr. Lyon house occupies a key location between the former Methodist Charge Parsonage and Mt. Bethel United Methodist Church. With its mature plantings and unaltered exterior, the residence exemplifies the style of village life during the first decades of the 20th century.

REV. JOHN A. MCMANNEN HOUSE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, 1990s (SL)

SR 1617, South Lowell vicinity



The Reverend John A. McMannen's commercial successes, first with a print that contrasted the lives of sinners and saints, and then with a machine that separated healthy from diseased grain, enabled the construction of a handsome I-house with transitional Federal and Greek Revival styling between 1830 and 1840. The form of the house is essentially preserved but middle- and late 20th century alterations have destroyed most original components. The foundation, a hip-roofed front porch, a single-shouldered brick end chimney, and a asphalt shingle roof are all



replacements though a number of four-over-four windows remain. On the interior, six-panel doors with molded surrounds and corner block accents are still in place and a handsome reeded mantel with three-part Federal styling is said to have been taken from Hardscrabble many years ago. In 1993, the owners extended the rear ell of the McMannen house and joined it to a large, rambling, contemporary dwelling.

ED PARRISH HOUSE

CA. 1900

US 501, Rougemont



Simple ornament of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles can be seen on the large Rougemont residence built in the early 20th century for farmer Ed Parrish. The two-story



dwelling has a T-plan enlivened by a broad wrap-around porch with Tuscan column supports and a two-story three-sided bay that projects forward toward the road. Additions and alterations have included a rear shed room, a concrete porch floor, replacement bay windows on the first floor, a covering of artificial siding, and a thorough interior remodeling.

QUAIL ROOST (SL)

US 501, Rougemont vicinity



Quail Roost, established in 1875 as a large hunting preserve for executives of the American Tobacco Company and other wealthy businessmen, enticed members to what was then northeast Orange County for relaxation and to hunt quail and foxes. After the large tobacco trust formed by James B. Duke was dissolved in 1911, membership dwindled, and maintenance costs skyrocketed for those who remained. Each quail shot reportedly cost \$1,200 when banker John Sprunt Hill acquired the property in 1926. He shortly gave it to his son, George Watts Hill, who established a dairy farm at Quail Roost, and achieved international repute as a breeder of prize Guernsey cattle, winning many of the nation's top awards during the 1930s and 1940s. High Point Prince Maxim, a much celebrated bull, is memorialized by a granite marker near the barns. Concurrent with the dairy operation from 1936 to 1952, Ann McCulloch Hill, wife of Watts Hill, raised thoroughbred horses. In 1975, Watts Hill gave Quail Roost Farm to his three children, George Watts Hill, Jr., Dudley Hill Sargent, and John Sprunt Hill, II. Changes in the dairy industry at about that time made continued maintenance of the famous herd financially unfeasible, and the cattle were sold at auction. Plans to subdivide the farm were underway when John Hill and his wife, Irmgard, proposed saving a portion of the farm as a horse facility. After title was transferred to them in 1978, they remodeled the stable manager's home for their use and developed the successful training and show stables at Quail Roost today. Irmgard Hill's 32-acre homestead is now in a Durham County conservation easement to remain in open space.

The Quail Roost Clubhouse, thought to have been constructed between 1890 and 1900, provided a lavish facility to members, and represents the luxurious extreme of Durham County architecture for the period. The stylish one-story structure has irregular Queen Anne massing, multiple front-facing gables, and a wide wrap around porch that now displays an inventive

balustrade and turned posts with sawn work brackets. After a long period of occupancy by farm staff and tenants during the middle and late 20th century, Carroll and Harold Chopping, daughter and son in law of John and Irmgard Hill, remodeled the clubhouse as an opulent country home. The interior preserves many large rooms that Quail Roost members once enjoyed.

On a wooded hill above the clubhouse, E. Bradford Tazewell, a Virginia architect renown for his work on the restoration of Williamsburg, designed an eclectic Georgian Revival home for Watts and Ann Hill. Completed in 1941, the dwelling has a large one- and-a-half-story main block constructed of Flemish bond brick that is flanked by frame wings, all with tall gable roofs. In the Georgian manner, a colossal pedimented entry portico on the front facade, supported by Tuscan columns and enhanced with dentil moldings, shelters a pedimented double-leaf door beneath a large fanlight on the front facade. Fenestration is symmetrical, and arranged in five bays with eight-over-eight windows placed to either side of the door and on two dormers above. Detailing on the wings is similar, but the rear of the dwelling departs dramatically from the Georgian with large three-sided bay windows that flank a long sun porch surmounted by a continuous roof dormer. Interior rooms exhibit paneled wainscoting, complex crown moldings, and Georgian mantels.



Wooded grounds that surround the Hill House at Quail Roost reportedly contain five hundred varieties of native flowers, shrubs, and trees, and along a drive leading to the house, there are three one- and-a-half story frame guest cottages. In 1962, when the Hills moved to Chapel Hill, the house and ninety acres of land were donated to the University of North Carolina, and the property was used for many years as a conference center. The University sold the property to private owners in 1995.

North of the house across a paved farm road and set on a grass-covered hill above US 501, three large gambrel-roofed barns (two are frame and one is brick and frame) and five glazed terra cotta-tile silos make up the livestock complex built in the late 1920s and 1930s. Several hundred yards further north, a riding ring, three metal silos and another frame, gambrel-roofed barn are also visible from US 501. Numerous other buildings and structures around the farm include a veterinary hospital, a tack shop, a number of rental cottages, miscellaneous storage facilities,

DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT

loafing sheds, and a mid-20th century horse complex made up of a frame barn, a riding ring, and a modern brick residence.

RED MOUNTAIN POST OFFICE CA. 1850

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



This diminutive one-story frame structure has served a variety of uses since it was constructed ca. 1850: first, the Red Mountain Post Office, then, the Red Mountain Male and Female Academy, and lastly, moved to its present site in the early 20th century, a tenant house. It is today a plain, rectangular, weatherboarded dwelling set over a loosely constructed fieldstone foundation and capped by a gable roof covered in sheet metal. Fenestration on the front facade is slightly asymmetrical with six-over-six windows and a batten door offset to the west. After the structure was relocated, a fieldstone and brick chimney, a small shed-roofed front porch, and a full-width rear shed with a porch and storage room behind it were added. The interior retains its original hall-parlor plan with an enclosed corner stair that leads to an attic, but a plain mantel with a bracketed shelf and some interior paneling and ceilings are replacements.

RIVERVIEW UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1890s

SR 1628, Orange Factory vicinity



Church history relates that a house of worship at Orange Factory is first mentioned in the Methodist records of 1884, and that two log structures then served workers at the rural cotton mill. The present frame sanctuary is thought to have been constructed shortly before 1899 when the will of factory owner W. H. Willard, conveyed approximately three acres "on which are situated a church and burying grounds" to "the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." The church was known as the Little River Church, and the Orange Factory Church before it became the Riverview Church in 1925.

On a spectacular hillside site overlooking the Little River Reservoir, the Riverview Church is a simple hip-roofed structure with a gabled entry pavilion extended from the center of the front facade that is topped by a pyramidal-roofed belfry. Double-leaf entry doors on the pavilion are



flanked by one-over-one windows surmounted by transom lights that continue at regular intervals around the building. At the rear, a small wing contains the altar. On the interior, arches define the vestibule, nave, and altar, and a handsome memorial window with a floral design is installed over the pulpit. A large cemetery behind the church contains fieldstones and inscribed markers. The earliest dated burial is for Bertha Holsomback who died in 1884.

ROUGEMONT DEPOT FRAGMENT

1938

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



In response to the vigorous tobacco and cotton industries in Durham, railroads were extended in all directions from town in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to facilitate the shipping of local products to market. An important reminder of the heyday of the railroads, the former waiting room of the Rougemont Depot was once part of a larger building constructed in 1938 after a fire destroyed an earlier railroad station on the Norfolk and Western line. When the depot ceased operations in the late 1960s, its freight office and warehouse were moved to the farm of agent John Anderson south of Rougemont and converted for use as a barn. The small waiting room, removed about 75 yards south of its original location, became an office for Anderson who opened a pulpwood business where the depot had been. The pulpwood operation closed in the 1970s, and the former waiting room has since been a storage facility or real estate office.

As it presently stands, the former waiting room of the Rougemont Depot is a one-room frame structure covered with vertical weatherboard siding and capped by a gable roof with exposed rafter tails and wide overhanging eaves. Fenestration is evenly spaced in one or two bays around the building and entry doors on the south and east facades are surmounted by three-pane transom lights. A simple sawn work gable ornament on the south facade adds a decorative touch.

ROUGEMONT SCHOOL

1935

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



White children in the Rougemont vicinity attended the one-story brick veneered schoolhouse built in 1935 by the George Kane construction company. The H-shaped building is largely intact with gable front wings extending front and back and flanking a long central block set beneath a shallow attached porch on the front facade. Facing the road, fenestration is in six symmetrical bays on the center block; entry doors at either end are surmounted by decorative wooded arches and nine-over-nine windows grouped into four pairs between them. A metal replacement door on the east entrance was installed when a portion of the school became the Rougemont community post office for a brief period. At the rear, a long ell, also covered in brick veneer, is extended from the center block, and a new entrance has been added on the east wing. A two-bay car wash, no longer in operation, adjoins the school on the west. A low oval-shaped stone wall defines a drive that borders the school and a small frame cafeteria to the east that was moved to its present location in 1987 and renovated for offices.

ROUGEMONT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

1917

NC 501, Rougemont



Land was deeded to the congregation of the Rougemont United Methodist Church in 1891-92 by members of the Bowling family who were also instrumental in constructing a small church east of the present structure where a mid-20th century brick parsonage now stands. In 1916, Pastor Leon M. Hall who called the original meeting house "a disgrace to the community," provided inspiration for the innovative L-plan church that displays two broad gabled ells, one parallel to US 501 and the other to Red Mountain Road, joined at the elbow by a two stage entry tower capped by an octagonal spire. Hall reportedly poured concrete for the entry steps himself. Round-arched stained glass windows and transom lights around the sanctuary add



Gothic Revival detailing that is enhanced by sawn work crosses that surmount triple windows on street facing elevations. The sanctuary was remodeled in 1990 but retains its auditorium plan and wood flooring. An education building added in the 1930s and a fellowship hall added in the 1970s are both one-story frame buildings connected to the sanctuary on the north by a short breezeway.

ROUGEMONT VILLAGE

EARLY 20TH CENTURY RURAL COMMUNITY

(SL DISTRICT)

Jct. US 501 and SR 1471



The crossroads village of Rougemont was founded in 1897 when a post office briefly known as "Bowling" and a depot newly-established on the Durham and Northern Railroad (later acquired by the Norfolk and Western Railroad) simultaneously adopted the French appellation to avoid confusion with the post office and antebellum community of Red Mountain located a mile or so to the east. The depot quickly drew business and settlement to itself, and by the early years of the 20th century a small village with four mercantile stores and two schools had grown up around it. Trains at first delivered supplies to establishments operated by H. E. Carver, S. F. Gates, J. T. Bowen and the Tilley Brothers, and later to those of C. L. Suitt, Simeon Bowling, and W. M. Bowling who, in turn, served a sizable farm population in the area. Carver also owned sawmills and bought up large tracts of timber from which he made cross-ties and lumber. But Rougemont was best known in the early 20th century for quail and fox hunting parties

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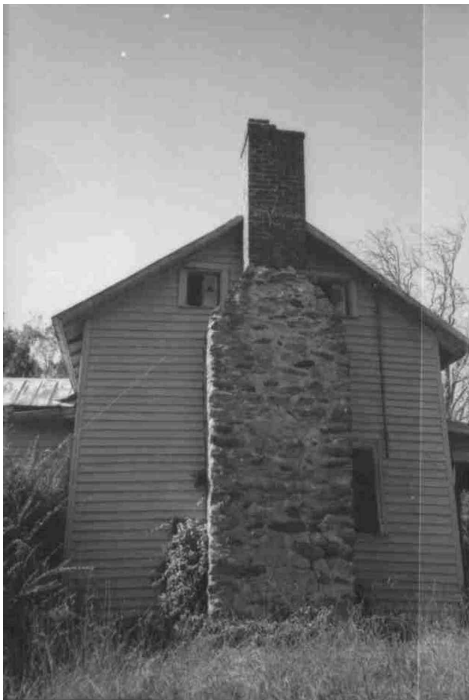
ROUEMONT QUADRANT

organized by the Toms and Poole families that brought visitors from all over the state to participate during fall and winter months.

By the mid-20th century, automobiles and trucks replaced most local railroad transportation and growth in the county affected fox and quail populations. After the Rougemont depot closed in the late 1960s, the village continued as an important commercial center and is today is one of two rural communities surviving in northern Durham County. Proximity to the City of Durham has resulted in significant population growth in recent years, but the heart of Rougemont contains a handsome early 20th century church, and an impressive collection of early 20th century dwellings with a wide variety of architectural styles.

TILLEY-HUNT HOUSE**CA. 1880, 1923**

SR 1003, South Lowell vicinity



A vertical upright in the center of the front facade marks the juncture of a one- and one-half-story log dwelling built around 1880 by George Tilley and its adjoining frame wing added by farmer Gattis Hunt in 1923. United visually by its long shed porch and divided into four irregular bays below and three above, the structure is weatherboarded, covered by a low-pitched gable roof with overhanging eaves, and flanked by a fieldstone and brick end chimneys. In 1931 Hunt expanded the house again, constructing a long frame ell at the rear. The interior was selectively remodeled in the mid-20th century but the log block retains a boxed stair, batten doors, and wide board sheathing on the upper floor. Outbuildings near the house have fallen or deteriorated beyond recognition.

**A. W. TILLEY STORE
AND HOUSE COMPLEX
CA. 1900 (IN SL DISTRICT)**

SR 1616, Bahama village



A store and house complex believed to be the oldest remaining in Durham County was constructed by merchant A. W. Tilley at the turn of the 20th century near the Bahama Depot. Tilley housed the community post office and sold supplies to farm families in a frame one-story gable front building with symmetrical side sheds that has been moved back from its original location close to the road. The storefront has regular fenestration, and beneath its hip-roofed porch, a double-leaf entry door is centered between large display windows. These windows, in turn, are flanked by three-sided bay windows, one on each shed. A small shed set back from the front on the east facade was added later to provide living quarters for Tilley.

Molded and pedimented surrounds with sawn work ornaments that enhance windows and doors around the store are repeated on the stylish one-story L-shaped dwelling Tilley constructed, and where his sister, Alice Ball, and her family lived during the early 20th century. Original Tuscan columns are among the miscellaneous props that support a now weathered hip-roofed porch that follows the angle of the house. Frank Ball served as postmaster, and other members of the Ball family assisted Tilley at the store in various capacities.

J. EDGAR TILLEY HOUSE

1915

SR1616, Bahama vicinity



J. Edgar Tilley farmed until 1915, at which time he moved to Bahama and built this dwelling. Unlike some of his neighbors, who continued to manage their agricultural holdings from their residences in the village, Tilley became a supervisor for the State Highway System. He had the house constructed by Cam Thompson, a contractor who also built Luther Hill House #2 and the Dr. Lyon House among others. In 1942, the house was purchased by Verti Umstead, a science and math teacher at Mangum School and niece of J. Edgar Tilley.



Apart from the addition of aluminum siding and storm windows, the structure remains very much as it was built. Brick for a later continuous foundation, replacing the original brick piers, were salvaged from the original family homestead purchased by the Federal government when Camp Butner was built. The asymmetrical T-plan features a projecting front gable on the west, around which wraps the hip-roofed front porch. Offset to the right and deeply recessed beneath the sheltering porch the single-leaf entrance door is curiously accompanied by a simple sidelight. The design of each combines half-glazing above a trio of horizontal panels. A three-sided bay on the west elevation is sheltered by a gable, which has a full eave return, as do the east and front gables. A gable-roof

ell, extending from the end of the "T", has its own side porch and shed extension. A central brick chimney displays corbelling. Single one-over-one windows make up the fenestration.

The interior finish of the house is substantial, typical of the period, and intact. The varnished wood of the stair dominates the entrance hall. Turned balustrades and ornate newels contribute to its substantial character. Mantels are all bracketed. The one in the sitting room has mottled tiles and a mirrored over-mantel. Doors display six horizontal panels; they are set in simple board surrounds with molded lintels. Dark baseboards and floors offer a striking contrast to the plastered walls in the principal rooms. The kitchen, on the other hand, is entirely finished with beaded ceiling boards, in keeping with its utilitarian nature, and remains surprisingly original in its appearance.

Slight exterior alterations notwithstanding, this residence remains a highly representative example of the pre-World War I period as much for its surviving fabric as for its significant place in the Bahama streetscape.

TILLEY-CARPENTER HOUSE

1915

SR1003, South Lowell vicinity



John T. Tilley (1870-1946), a prominent farmer in the area west of the South Lowell settlement, built this two-story farmhouse about 1915. His wife, Lora Wood Tilley, sold the property to Stanley Carpenter in 1949. He added wings, extensively remodeled the house, and moved the separate kitchen building away from its former location adjacent to the rear of the house. The front porch was also removed.

The original two-story house is a gable-sided, weatherboarded structure having a three-bay facade. The corbelled brick chimneys stood at the house's exterior end before flanking wings surrounded them. The molded eaves feature partial returns. The windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. Extensive alterations include the addition of a small ell, with a recent canopy porch attached, and the construction of two flanking wings, which considered together, exceed the volume of the original dwelling. The former kitchen building is a gable-sided, two-bay frame structure having two stories and flush eaves. The nearby tenant house has a two-story saltbox design with two entrances on the long side. Large, sturdy outbuildings include a tall storehouse, to which symmetrical flanking sheds are attached, a three-bay frame barn, and lesser structures.

In the interior of the house, Colonial Revival mantels have decoration, which includes flanking columns and mirrored overmantels. Square newels and spindles ornament the stairway, which is approached by means of winding steps. Some walls are plastered and papered, but most consist of beaded boards. Despite extensive alteration, the property retains significance as an agricultural complex associated with a prominent farming family.

HAMPTON UMSTEAD PYRAMIDAL COTTAGE

1912 (IN SL DISTRICT)

SR 1616, Bahama



Wealthy farmer Hampton Umstead moved into Bahama in 1912 to occupy a newly constructed pyramidal cottage residence in the center of the village. An elaborate example of its type, the large and well-preserved dwelling emphasizes symmetry with a characteristic high hip roof, broad center gables on all sides, a wrap around porch with regularly spaced Tuscan columns, and interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps that balance each other on two sides of the roof ridge. On the front facade two-over-two windows flank a central entry door enhanced with sidelights, and on side elevations, windows are evenly spaced in two bays. Symmetry is broken on the rear facade, however, where a small wing contains a kitchen and bath. The dwelling was renovated in 1997. Interior woodwork including floors, high molded baseboards, mantels with bracketed shelves and mirrored overmantels, and doors with six vertical panels remain in place though new wall coverings were installed. North of the house a frame smokehouse, corncrib and chicken house still stand.

UNION GROVE CHURCH 1913, 1930

Jct. US 501 and SR 1464, South Lowell vicinity



Twelve farm families raised money to help finance construction of the Union School, built in 1913 on donated land at the junction of the Roxboro and South Lowell Roads. When the Durham County school board consolidated smaller schools ten years later, the building was taken out of service and the property sold to Charles Crabtree who donated it to the Methodist Conference. The former school building was subsequently enlarged and refitted as the Union Grove Church.

Today the frame, gable-front, school-turned-church is a small rectangular weatherboarded building set on brick piers with fieldstone infill and capped with a sheet metal roof. The original school building has been extended front and back to include modest space for a chancel on the west and a vestibule now with a replacement double-leaf entry door on the east. Notable on the east facade is a pair of large windows with stained glass borders, and a two-tiered steeple, installed in the mid-1990s near the entry. On the interior an aisle divides two rows of pews that face an altar. Near the church, a tiny graveyard contains markers dating from the 1930s, and the Union Grove Community Club erected a one-story concrete block building for social functions in 1952.

JAMES YOUNG HOUSE

1926

SR 1471, Rougemont vicinity



Across Red Mountain Road from his sawmill, James Young, a prominent Rougemont lumberman, built a large frame Triple-A I-house with a projecting two-story entry bay in the center of the front facade. A very late example of the traditional form, Young's house, completed in 1926, incorporates fine Colonial Revival and Craftsman details. Full gable returns, deep overhanging eaves, interior brick chimneys with corbelled stacks, four-over-one and eight-over-one windows with lancet panes and diamond tracery, and a wide wrap-around porch with gable ornaments over entrances and Craftsman supports were fashionable statements also found on Durham homes of the time. Interior details are remarkably well-preserved: a large Colonial Revival mantel has flanking columns and a mirrored overmantel; the staircase has a square newel with paneled insets; and five panel doors have original mortise locks with bronze door knobs and escutcheons. Outbuildings in the yard include a frame shed and a remarkable early 20th century playhouse that reproduces the dwelling in miniature.



DURHAM COUNTY HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE INVENTORY

ROUEMONT QUADRANT